

Qu'Appelle Progress.

Vol. I, No. 8.

QU'APPELLE, ASSIN. DEC 11, 1883.—SIX PAGES.

Price Five Cents

Legal.

LESLIE GORDON,
NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER,
COMMISSIONER FOR MANITOBA, &c.
Agent for Canada North West Land Co.
and Qu'Appelle Town Site.
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Applications for homestead patents
received.
QU'APPELLE STATION, N.W.T.

Notices,

NOTICE.

The party who borrowed without leave the wagon box from the wagon standing south of the G. P. R. station at Qu'Appelle, will do well to return it, or he will be prosecuted.
ALEX. MARTIN.
Qu'Appelle, Dec. 10, 1883.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to an order of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor in Council, all and every appointment heretofore made of Justices of the Peace, in and for the Northwest Territories, will be cancelled on the first day of January next, except of such Justices of the Peace, as, on the said date may be residing in those parts of the territories lying North of the Provisional Districts of Saskatchewan and Alberta, and unless notified of their reappointment, all persons holding a commission of Justice of the Peace, except as aforesaid, are warned against exercising any of the duties of Justices of the Peace, from and after the said first day of January 1884.
Regina, 5th December, 1883.
By Command,
A. E. FORGET,
Clerk of Council, and Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor.

NOTICE.

ALL parties interested will take notice that I am required to return the Collector's Roll of the above Municipality by the 15th of this month. Parties who have not set paid will do well to pay their taxes before that date and save expense.
N. FALLIS, Collector.
Qu'Appelle, Dec. 3, 1883.

NOTICE

The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Max Goldstine retiring. The business will hereafter be conducted by J. P. Beauchamp, who will pay all debts due by the late firm, and to whom all accounts due the said firm are to be paid.
MAX GOLDSTINE,
J. P. BEAUCHAMP.
Witness—Leslie Gordon.
Qu'Appelle, Assn., Nov. 27, 1883.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made on behalf of the NORTH WEST CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY at the next session of the Parliament of Canada, for an Act to extend or continue the Charter of the said North West Central Railway Company, already empowered to construct a railway from Brandon to Battleford, and other points and to enlarge the time for the construction and completion of fifty miles of the said Railway for one year further, or for such time as may be deemed necessary, and for other amendments and purposes.
Toronto, 20th Nov., 1883.
JAMES BEATTY,
President of the N. W. C. R.

AVIS.

AVIS est par le present donne que demande sera faite de la part de "The North West Central Railway Company," a la prochaine session du Parlement du Canada, afin d'en obtenir une Act d'extension ou de continuer la charte de la dit "North West Central Railway Company" deja ayant le pouvoir de construire un Chemin de fer de Brandon a Battleford et d'autres places, et de prolonger le temps pour la construction et pour l'achievement de cinquante milles du dit chemin de fer, pour un an de plus, ou pour tel temps qu'on puisse penser necessaire, et pour des autres amendements, et des autres intentions.
JAMES BEATTY,
President de la N. W. C. R. C.
Toronto, 20th Nov., 1883.

Qu'Appelle School.

APPLICATIONS will be received up to Monday, Dec. 21st, by the undersigned for the position of TEACHER in the Qu'Appelle School for the year 1884. Applications to state salary required and to be accompanied by certificates, recommendations, etc.
Also, Tenders will be received at same time for the supply of the wood required for the School for the year 1884. The wood must be dry, cut into stove lengths and piled on school grounds.
By order,
G. H. V. BULFAY,
Qu'Appelle, Dec. 3, 1883.

NORTHWEST COUNCIL.

Regina, Nov. 30.—His Honor, the Lieut.-Governor presided.

Mr. Turfiff moved "that all correspondence relating to the resolution respecting timber be laid on the table." Dr. Wilson seconded the motion. Adopted.

Mr. Turfiff moved "that all clauses, memorials, resolutions, and correspondence relating thereto, touching the half-breed question be distributed to the members."

Mr. Hughes seconded the motion. His Honor—What is the object of this return?

Mr. Turfiff—Well, from all that has lately taken place, I think the members would be better satisfied to see this correspondence relating to the half-breeds laid on the table. (Hear, hear.)

Judge Rouleau—You mean a copy of the minutes relating to the half-breeds?

Mr. Turfiff—Yes.

The return was granted.

The House went into a committee of the whole on the bill relating to the Medical Profession, Mr. Secord in the chair. After some important amendments the bill was read a second time and ordered to be engrossed.

Judge Rouleau moved the adjournment of the House till two o'clock next day. Carried.

Tuesday, Dec. 1.—In reply to the address, in committee, Mr. Perley in the chair.

Mr. Hughes moved that instead of the words "totally ignored" as applied to the Council's representatives respecting the half-breed claims, "entirely neglected," no second.

Mr. Secord moved that the following paragraph be inserted instead of the original paragraph which had been excised on Friday. It having been added among the influences which had kept down an Indian rising and the judicious treatment of them by the officers of the Indian department. There has been much feeling and controversy respecting the half breed claims. It is to be regretted that the illness of Mr. Lindsay Russell prevented a half-breed commission sitting earlier than the spring of this year, when hostilities had already broken out. The blue book shows that the subject of half-breed claims had been under consideration for some years and the fact that they were too tardily attended to emphasizes the difficulty of governing a country like the Northwest by a minister at Ottawa without visiting the country. The half-breeds form an interesting and important portion of our population, and we hope that the commission will continue to settle up their claims, many of which are still unsettled, as we understand, so that there may be no further cause for complaints on their part.

After an animated discussion on the above motion it was decided to refer to matters connected with the Indians and half-breeds separately, and the following clause was inserted instead of the one excised on Friday:
"We regret with your Honor that the hope so long entertained by the people of Canada, that the Indians of the Northwest could be governed without a resort to arms, has by the recent unfortunate outbreak been dispelled. We believe that a general Indian uprising was averted by the influence had over many of the tribes by the agents and officers of the Indian Department, and many other loyal persons throughout the Territories at a time of great excitement among them. We have confidence that the policy of the Government faithfully and honestly adhered to, and the carrying out the treaty obligations entered into with the various Indian Tribes, together with the beneficial effects hoped to be derived from the establishment of schools, and the efforts of mission-

aries amongst them, will prevent any similar outbreak in the future. Knowing, as we do, the great influence always had over the Indians by the half-breeds, we have to regret that the repeated representations heretofore made to the Government of Canada by the Northwest Council on behalf of the half-breeds and their claims did not receive more immediate attention. We trust your Honor will join with this Council in bringing the matter of the many existing unsettled half-breed claims to the notice of the Dominion Government by memorial or resolution."

The lawyers ordinance defines the status of the legal profession, and doing so excludes certain persons.

An amendment was moved by Mr. Ross and seconded by Mr. Goddes, which would admit to practice, as a barrister, any person who had been engaged in the practice of law for two years, and who had been articulated to a lawyer for three years. Carried.

On the subject of fees to be paid by those hereafter coming in. Mr. Perley objected to \$100 as a tax on good lawyers. Mr. Hughes thought they ought all to start fair, and he objected to good lawyers being brought in at a cheap rate to handicap the bad lawyers. (Laughter.) Most of the clauses were carried and the committee rose and reported progress, and will sit again, to-morrow.

The House went into a committee on the municipal bill. His Honor Judge Rouleau in the chair.

Section 256.—The Municipality of Indian Head proposed to add to this municipality certain townships to the south, namely 11, 12 and 13.

Judge Rouleau said that anyone coming in would not be liable for obligations accrued up to the present.

Mr. Jolly pointed out that the clause they already passed required the vote of two thirds of the residents; now they had no evidence that the people required it.

Mr. Turfiff said that Mr. Jolly's objection was all the more forcible because there were only a few people in these townships.

Mr. Perley supported the clause as it stood.

Mr. Turfiff said Indian Head was in township 18, and it was proposed to take in township 12. There was a general desire on the part of the members on the line of railway to make long narrow municipalities.

Mr. Perley said they did not want to make small two penny half penny municipalities, which would add greatly to expense. The people at the extreme end of these townships were well pleased.

Section 260, municipality of Qu'Appelle, the amendment adding 20, 21, 22 and 23.

This clause brought in the above townships to the Municipality of Qu'Appelle excepting the Indian reserve.

Mr. Jolly re-stated his objection in the light of the two third clause. The persons living in these townships were treated badly.

Mr. Turfiff supported Mr. Jolly. Mr. Marshall also supported him. The clause was carried.

It contained a sentence which provided a safeguard against the inhabitants of the added townships being included against the will of two thirds of them and a long conversation took place as to whether the same provision should not be made of universal application but a motion to this effect was negatived.

After considerable progress the committee rose.

Committee on the bill respecting the holding of animals, which amended No 1 of 1884, by inserting in Section 5 "between 1st of May and the 15th October" and which would provide for despoiling animals trespassing between the above periods.

Mr. second pointed out that in

many cases hay and corn were on the ground after the 15th October.

It was agreed that the Council should meet in executive to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

Council adjourned.
REGINA, Dec. 2.—The Lieutenant-Governor took the chair at 2.30 p. m.

Mr. Marshall presented a petition from Grenfell, asking to be formed into a municipality. The petition was received and referred to the committee on municipal law.

IMPORTANT EDUCATIONAL DEBATE.

Col. McLeod moved for the formation of a board of education. The matter had been discussed in committee. He thought it advisable to appoint a board of education under the school ordinance of 1884.

Mr. Perley seconded the motion. Judge Rouleau thought the council was not in a position to put in motion such expensive machinery.

The motion was put and carried and the House formed itself into a committee of the whole to consider the subject, Col. McLeod in the chair.

The chairman stated that some members of the committee thought the council should form the board, while others differed with them. His resolution had for its object the testing of the committee on that point.

Mr. Marshall advocated the formation of a board of education. His Honor ought to be relieved from such a large amount of educational work. He did not consider the proposed machinery an expensive one.

Judge Rouleau objected to the council as a board of education. There were only three Roman Catholics in the council. If things were to be done at all they should be done well, and the officers of the board should be paid liberally. There were only 65 schools in operation in the Territories, yet for the committee would be asked to appoint a board of education, inspectors, etc. He thought the formation of a board premature.

Mr. Jackson thought the question of education one of the most important before the council. He regretted that Judge Rouleau brought up the matter of religion. He (Mr. Jackson) advocated full liberty of thought, and he considered bishops no more than other people had any right to seats on a board of education. The education of the country could not be in better hands than in its people's. He referred to Egerton Ryerson's individual efforts and said the educational system of Ontario vested in the representatives of the people, was the best in the world.

Mr. Perley agreed with Mr. Jackson. Public monies for the educational purposes should be placed in the hands of the people. He thought a board of education should materially benefit the country. In the religious element he altogether disagreed with Judge Rouleau. The education of the Northwest should be unsectarian. Of course, in the case of Roman Catholic districts, he would give Roman Catholics full control and management of education.

Judge Rouleau said he had been misunderstood. He did not say bishops ought to be appointed, but even if he did he would be saying nothing wrong.

Mr. Secord said one of the duties of the board would be the issuing of certificates to teachers. He doubted whether the council were competent to conduct the examinations for certificates. He advocated the appointment of the inspectors. That appointment would do for the present. He was afraid the funds would not allow of the formation of a board of education at the present time. None could be got in the several school districts to examine the schools and by that means the ordinance

could be worked cheaply.

Mr. Turfiff thought the board would cost a lot of money; besides the committee did not know how the present scheme was going to work. He asked that the subject be left over till the council met again.

Judge Rouleau had no objection to a board of five, viz., two Roman Catholic and two Protestants with the governor as president.

Mr. Jackson moved that a board of five be formed in accordance with the idea of Judge Rouleau.

Mr. R. seconded the motion.

Judge Rouleau moved an amendment that the board consist of seven, viz., three Roman Catholics and three Protestants with the Lieut.-Governor as chairman.

The amendment was put and lost and the motion adopted.

The following members voted against the formation of a school board: Messrs. Jolly, Secord, Hughes, Cunningham, Wilson and Turfiff.

The prairie fire ordinance was taken up in committee and partially amended. The council then adjourned.

Regina, Dec. 3.—The Lieut.-Governor took the chair at 2.30 p. m.

The council went into committee of the whole on the address in reply to the Lieut.-Governor's speech.

Judge Rouleau made a long and rambling harangue disapproving of the address. He was determined to object to it as a whole, and, in fact, some of its clauses were so objectionable that he would move they be left out altogether. Judge R. also commenting on the address clause by clause, said that much of the language contained therein was out of place, ambiguous and ungrammatical. In the course of his objections to the address he should keep strictly within legal limits but should he state anything that was not legal, his audience and venerable friend on his left (Judge Richardson), and his ancient colleague opposite (Col. McLeod) would correct him (laughter). He read from 23 Vic., c. 25, Sec. 5 to show the duties of the Northwest council. The latter were merely formed to aid the Lieutenant-Governor of the Northwest Territories. Much of the information kindly given them by the Lieut. Governor had been gathered during the recess, and as the Governor was not compelled to deliver an address he thought it was ungenerous on behalf of the council to criticise his (the Governor's) remarks harshly. The Lieut.-Governor had documents in his possession relating to the causes which gave rise to the late rebellion—documents he could not bring forward. He once did by saying he thought the address in reply a speech to an "unspeech."

Mr. Jackson—To what was never delivered. Referring to that part of the address which dwelt on the desire of the people for local self-government, he denied that the people expressed such a desire, in fact they had not done so in the Saskatchewan district. After referring to the interest manifested by His Honor in the school and other questions, he concluded by saying the entire document was a complete mis-statement of facts.

Mr. Jackson (Fort Qu'Appelle) replied to Mr. Rouleau. He said the speech and whole argument reminded him of the reason given for a football bouncing—"the whole thing was full of wind." He took up the statements of the judge one after another, and effectually demonstrated their absurdity. On the question of the half-breed claims, which the judge stated had received the consideration of the Government, Mr. Jackson showed that the long and exhausted memorial sent by the Northwest Council of 1878, had not been to any extent attended to, and that the resolutions of 1881, 1882, and 1884 had been treated with

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Continued from first page.

like consideration. The council had repeatedly brought the serious nature of the unsettled half-breed claims before the Government, but none of the memorials had been attended to. All the notices taken of any representations of that Council was a telegram from Sir John Macdonald saying that as soon as the then Minister of the Interior returned from Europe the Government would give the half-breed matter their serious consideration. Until the country was threatened with a civil war, that the question of so much consequence to the Territories and to Canada was not worth "serious consideration." Referring to Judge Rouleau's remarks regarding the special committee's notice of the half-breed question, Mr. Jackson said the elected members had a right and would be direct in the duty if they neglected to refer to a matter of such serious moment. (Cheers.) Without a doubt grave abuses existed in the Indian Department. In the Indian Head reserve many Indians died of starvation, and he gave as his authority a Government official.

Mr. Dewdney—Name him.
Mr. Jackson—I will. It was Dr. Edwards, of Qu'Appelle, a well-known and responsible physician, now of Troy, on the C. P. R.

Mr. Jackson continuing his remarks, said the Crooked Lake Indians were driven, through want and starvation staring them in the face, to break into the Government storehouse. The Indians in the North had for a long time been in a more dissatisfied state, and nobody knew that better than Mr. Hayter Reed, the Assistant Indian Commissioner, by his side. Big Bear had said to him (Mr. Reed) at a pow-wow in August, 1883, at Duck Lake, that if certain grievances were not redressed he would make the white people suffer. If that were true, then the officers of the Indian Department were guilty in that they allowed the white settlers in the north to be massacred, knowing as they did that the Indians would resort to arms and revenge their wrongs on the innocent whites. Could Mr. Dewdney deny that he publicly stated that he knew the Indians of the north would give trouble, but he was sure those of Treaty No. 4 would remain quiet? Was that true, and was there no effort made to warn these in danger? Mr. Jackson proceeded at length to deal with the half-breed and Indian question, and concluded by saying that it was not out of personal feeling that he brought matters of that kind before the council but because he owed it as a duty to his constituents, and to the people of the Northwest. At the time of the trouble, he could say from his own personal knowledge the Indian Commissioner had been most assiduous in the discharge of his duties. He had himself made representations to him which were carried out in the most friendly manner, and he also knew that several of the Indian Agents were most competent officials. But they could not get over the fact that the Indian Department of the Northwest Territories was largely to blame for the late unfortunate rebellion. (Cheers.)

The debate was adjourned till 2 o'clock the next day.

Regina, Dec. 7.—His Honor took the chair at 2.15 p. m.

On resuming the debate on the address in reply to his Honor's speech, Mr. Perley in the chair, Mr. Jackson said he would occupy the time of the House a few moments in his endeavor to reply to the charges brought against him by the Lieutenant-Governor on Friday evening. The Lieutenant-Governor had grossly attacked him for reasons he did not know, unless it was to throw a glamour over the charges preferred against him by himself (Mr. Jackson). He did not refer to "land-grabbing," at which the Governor had been so successful. He charged Mr. Dewdney with being direct in his duties, because as Indian Commissioner he had a full knowledge of the half-breed and Indian rising, and did not take the proper steps to bring the matter prominently before the Dominion Government. If the Lieutenant-Governor's representations were not attended to, he could do the manly thing. Like Mr.

Laird—he could resign.

His Honor—Mr. Laird did not send in his resignation.

Mr. Jackson—I am prepared on oath to prove he did do so. He referred to the attempt of Mr. Dewdney to white-wash the Dominion Government in his (the Governor's) speech, and asserted, on the authority of Dr. Edwards, that it was true the Indian Head Indians (five of them) died of starvation. The Indians were not able to eat from the rotten pork and mud flour doled out to them by the Indian Agents.

His Honor—False! false!!

Mr. Jackson—I can prove the matter on oath. He then stated that unquestionably gross frauds were perpetrated by the Indian Department on the Indians in the delivery of provisions, etc. The Governor owed it to the Indians and the public that this matter should not be hushed up.

His Honor—It was not smothered up.

Mr. Jackson—It wasn't? Then how were the parties punished?

His Honor—That you'll find out by and by.

Mr. Jackson referred to his honor's sneer at him as the "half-breed representative." He could assure his honor if he, Mr. Dewdney, went for election amongst the half-breeds he would get very few half-breed votes. Few would regret his honor's departure from the territories. In fact if his honor were driven out of office he had no doubt the Northwest grievances would disappear.

His Honor on rising, said Mr. Jackson had at last concluded his spread-eagle address. He did not deny that he had tread on Mr. Jackson's toes on Friday evening, and no doubt Mr. Jackson felt it. He denied the wisdom of acting on rumor. If he did so even at the present day the half-breeds and Indians would be kept in a state of terror. An unusual excitement was kept up in the Qu'Appelle district during the late rebellion and it was only when the soldiers were removed that the excitement ceased. Many of the exciting rumors were made to get more soldiers and more money into the district. A few designing men could always keep the country in a feverish excitement. He read extracts from the letters of Messrs. Payne, Delaney and Ballantyne, showing that the Indians of Frog Lake, Fort Pitt and Eagle Hills were satisfied until a few days before the over act was committed. He dared Mr. Jackson to bring his charges forward before a commission. His Honor courted the fullest inquiry, and was sure if Mr. Jackson asked for a Dominion commission he would get it without a day's delay. Mr. Jackson had fired off his battery so fast that he had not time to note his remarks, but on a future day he would refer to the points which had escaped his memory.

After some further discussion and the remaining clauses had been agreed to, Mr. Jackson moved that the address be adopted as a whole.

Mr. Ross seconded the motion.
Judge Rouleau moved an amendment that the total address in reply be rejected and another substituted Mr. Marshall's seconded the amendment.

A division was taken as follows: For the amendment: Rouleau, Richardson, Reed, McLeod, Marshall, Geddes, and Col. Irvine. (7.)

Against: Jackson, Second, Jelly, Ross, Hughes, Lord Boyle, Wilson, Cunningham, Turfiff and Bedford. (10.) The amendment was lost and the motion adopted.

The following is the clause on which the House divided:

"We have confidence that the policy of the Government, faithfully and honestly adhered to, and the carrying out of the treaty obligations entered into with the various Indian tribes, together with the beneficial effect hoped to be derived from the establishment of schools and the efforts of missionaries amongst them will prevent any outbreak in future." The prairie fire ordinance was reported, amended and progress reported.

The extended reports which we give of proceedings of the Northwest Council, occupy a large portion of our space to the exclusion of other matter.

HOME & GOSSIP.

QU'APPELLE.

- Beautiful weather.
- Very little cold as yet.
- Job printing is crowding us.
- Lots of matter crowded out.
- "Who is who" will again air his views next week.

—St. John's College Farm received a large fire and burglar proof safe the other day.

—The Methodists are preparing an elaborate program for their Christmas tree entertainment which will be held Christmas night.

—Mr. Geo. H. V. Bulyea of this town, lost a registered letter by the burning of the C. P. R. postal car east of Winnipeg last Friday.

—Mr. W. S. Redpath, manager of St. John's College Farm, has hung out his shingle as a barrister. He occupies part of Mr. F. L. Osler's office.

—The School Board has rented a larger room than that heretofore used, from Mr. A. M. McLane in order to accommodate the largely increasing attendance of children.

—An entertainment, by friends of the English Church, will be given on Thursday the 17th inst., the program will be varied. All should attend and enjoy a good evening's amusement.

—The skating rink of Messrs. Johnston and Gorrell will be opened next Tuesday night. On account of the open weather there has been difficulty in making good ice, but the present indications are that at the opening it will be in first class order.

—The proprietor of THE PROGRESS has secured commodious premises, centrally located, and will shortly remove to them to meet the growing demands of the business. A large and well selected stock of books, stationery, fancy goods, toys, jewelry, etc. will be opened out at the same time, there being no one exclusively in these lines at present.

—On Wednesday evening last the Bishop of Qu'Appelle commenced a series of advent addresses in the English Church, which will be continued every Wednesday evening, at 7.30 till Christmas. His subject was "The Judgment" and he brought this scene very clearly before his hearers and drew out the lessons which it has for all Christians. Every one should attend these addresses.

—Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the citizens was held at the Queen's hotel, for the purpose of considering the necessity of providing a public water supply in case of fire or other necessity. A committee was appointed to carry out the object of the meeting, composed of Messrs. A. M. McLane, W. E. Mulholland and W. E. Jones, who immediately went to work with a subscription list and raised the necessary funds the same evening for sinking two public wells.

—The Ladies of the Presbyterian Church decided at a meeting held on Wednesday, to give a public tea and literary entertainment on Tuesday, the 29th inst., further notice in regard to it will appear in our next issue. Although this congregation has been considerably impaired by the removal from town of some of its workers, we still have every confidence that the program to be provided will be of such a nature as to afford pleasurable entertainment both to the mind and palate.

It is proposed to have the first of a series of entertainments next Thursday evening, the 17th inst., with the very amusing farce, "Area Belle," will be put upon the boards. Major Short is now building a stage in the non-commissioned officer's and men's recreation room, where during the winter minstrels, farces, plays, etc., will entertain the citizens of this town. The "Area Belle" next Thursday is sure to be a success, as some of the leading amateurs are taking part. Full particulars will be given in the program, which will be distributed early next week.

—At a meeting of the members of the Masonic fraternity on Tuesday evening, it was decided to apply to the Grand Lodge of Manitoba for a warrant to hold a lodge here. The lodge is to be named Parkland Lodge, and W. Bro. James Weidman was named the first W. M.; Bro. A. C. Paterson, S. W.; Bro. A. N. Wismer, J. W.; S. H. Caswell, Treas., and S. S. Nelson, Secy.

—The bell, so long promised, has at last arrived and as many people are already aware its sound has floated in the air daily. In addition to its useful purpose of calling Christians to church for the service, by the kindness of the clergy, it has been offered for use as a time bell, and arrangements have been made for it to be rung at 7 a. m., 12 noon 1 p. m. and 6 p. m., daily. It is almost, if not wholly, the gift of friends in the Old Country, who are interested in the church mission in this diocese.

—The settlers about eight miles northwest of here last winter took steps to organize a school. They named their district Mount Pleasant, and advertised in English and French (forsooth with no Frenchmen to read the notices); they held an election, and did everything within their power to comply with Judge Rouleau's crotchety ordinance, but as yet they have not been permitted to go on with the school. The excuse is that the settlers did not comply with the law in organizing. The points on which they failed were that their return to the Lieutenant-Governor was not sworn to before two Justices of Peace, and that the affidavit was not made within the district to be formed into the school section. In the first place, at the time there was no J. P. in the district, and only one in the whole municipality. The affidavit was not made before that one, but that did satisfy the fastidious Government (?) at Regina. Nothing less than two would do. Another J. P. was afterwards appointed in this town, and the Mount Pleasant people then asked if they could make their affidavit before him also; but no, the ordinance required the affidavit to be made within three days of the election. Just imagine the fun there is in starting a school in the Northwest. The settlers must spend \$20 or more in advertising (not forgetting the French), and then after a poll of the electors has been taken on the subject, they must rush round and import into the proposed school district two Justices of the Peace, regardless of cost, to take an affidavit of the proceedings. The Mount Pleasant people after their first failure petitioned the Regina Government (?) to be allowed to go through the process a second time, but though months have elapsed they have not been permitted to do so, notwithstanding repeated requests by letter and in person by our representatives in the Council and otherwise. In the meantime upwards of twenty-five children are growing up without school privileges.

THE ALTAR.

Out West, on the 9th inst., at the residence of Mr. James Fair, by the Rev. Thos. Lawson, Mr. John Cliff Price, of Qu'Appelle, and Miss Sarah Baid, daughter of Mr. W. H. Baid, of Greenock, Ont.

FOR SALE

IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS,
50 Ewes and 2 Rams,
(Cotswolds and Southdowns). Also 2 ponies.
Apply to RUSSEL & DAVIS,
Butchers,
Qu'Appelle or Fort Qu'Appelle.

Russel & Davis,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

BEEF, PORK,

MUTTON, SAUSAGE,

HAMS, BACON, ETC.

Beef Cattle & Hogs

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Terms Strictly Cash

QU'APPELLE STATION.

BRANCH—FT. QU'APPELLE.

The NorWest Farmer

Only \$1 00 per Year

Roller Mills,

QU'APPELLE STATION.

The Highest

CASH PRICE!

PAID FOR

WHEAT

At the Above Mills.

D. H. McMillan & Bro.

QU'APPELLE

Stove and Tin Depot.

E. WISMER

While returning thanks for past patronage, would direct attention to a large stock of Stoves and Tinware

My Stores are from the best manufacturers, and were selected to meet the requirements of the Northwest trade.

QU'APPELLE STATION.

A. HOLLINGSHEAD,
PAINTER.

HOUSE SIGN AND CARRIAGE
PAINTING, GRAINING,

Glazing, Paper hanging, Kalsomining, &c

All work neatly and promptly executed.

Office, Walsh St. Qu'Appelle.

Blacksmith,

T. WELSH,
General Blacksmith,

QU'APPELLE.

From the very liberal patronage he has received since starting business here, feels constrained to return thanks for past custom, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same as well as new business.

Particular attention paid to HORSE-SHOERING, especially where extra care is required, as in the case of lame feet. Gunsmithing and other repairing requiring neatness carefully attended to.

J. McEWAN,
General Blacksmith,

Carriage and Wagon Shop

QU'APPELLE.

Horse Shoeing a Specialty

Repairing Done to either Wood or Iron Work.

WORK DONE CHEAP FOR CASH

Carpenter.

J. B. ROBINSON
Contractor, Builder,

ETC., ETC.

QU'APPELLE.

All Work in my Line will Receive Careful Attention.

Shoemaker.

For Boots & Shoes

GO TO

S. H. COLLINS

QU'APPELLE.

Where you will get Square Dealing and every man used alike.

Gents' and Ladies' Boots Made to Order.

Orders from a distance attended to at once.

Overshoes, Rubbers, Moccasins

Now on Hand.